Document NO CHANGE

This document is hereby regraded to CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the letter of 16 October 1978 from the Director of Central Intelligence to the Archivist of the United States

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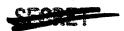
- 5. Other prominent Spanish Communists in Prague are Antonio CORDON, President of the Supreme Military Junta of the Party, who avoids getting involved in political matters, and Col. Jose Luis FUENTES Barrios. According to source, the latter is distrusted by the Communists although they use him; he is considered to be a Communist for convenience's sake.
- 6. Juan MODESTO is military Chief of Operations inside Spain, according to source, who adds that MODESTO'S liaison with the Supreme Military Junta is Exricue LISTER.
- 7. Jose GARCIA Acevedo is in Lille, where he has custody of the archives of the Spanish Maquis. He has managed to avoid going to Galicia although he had been selected as one of the guerrilla leaders for that area.
- 8. Major VERDUN reportedly is still in Marseille in charge of the liaison with North Africa, chiefly with Casablanca, and also is concerned with certain technical military questions, especially cartography.

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- A training school for Spanish Communists designated for guerrilla activity which reportedly has been set up in Rumenia has an enrollment of about 250 young men, the majority of them coming from the USSR.* The school is directed by Manuel TAGUENA, former Chief of the XV Corps of the Republican Army.** Some of the pupils have had technical training in various subjects, but have not previously received training in the "politico-military orientation" of the guerillas. When these pupils complete their training, they pass through Hungary and Czechoslovakia, to enter France through northern Italy. Reportedly, they go directly to Marseille for transfer to Spain.
- 10. Source confirms a previous report *** that the Political Bureau has been enlarged although no official communique has been issued. The new members are Juan COMORERA Soler, Irene FALCON, Enrique LISTER, Felipe Maria ARCONADA, Enrique de SANTIAGO, Josep MOIE and Leandro CARRO. The Basques and the Catalans were allowed to name their representatives; the rest were named directly by the Communist Party of Spain. Although it had been expected that Rafael VIDIELLA would be the Catalan representative, after much discussion Josep MOIX was named. Source stated that VIDIELLA had shown a tendency to favor autonomy of the PSUC. In the case of the Basques, Manuel CRISTOBAL Errandonea, was replaced at the last moment, for reasons unknown to source, by Leandro CARRO.
- Enrique LISTER is concerned with the direction of the Party in Galicia, aided by two youths and a girl in Vigo. Santiago CARRILLO is one of the most intelligent Communists, but he is regarded with some mistrust. He is surrounded by a group of youths who work in the various sections of the Party, but with the bringing of new elements into the Political Bureau his star has dimmed a little.
- 32. Within the Political Bureau there are an extremist tendency centered around Antonio MIJE Garcia, a conciliatory group under the aegis of Francisco ANTO:, and a group occupying a center position with URIBE as its leader. Source comments that MIJE'S contentiousness may have injured him in the Party.



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- 13. There have been no recent changes in the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party. When the case of Tito was discussed after the condemnation by the Cominform became known, three members of the Central Committee abstained from voting against him, arguing that since the PCE had a deposit of arms in Yugoslavia it would not be prudent to break all ties with the Tito regime. One of the three was Francisco Felix MONTEIL, but source does not believe MONTEIL'S position on the Tito question was connected with his withdrawal from the PCE.****
- 14. Periodically some member of the Central Committee goes to Spain, to control and criticize activities or to select new members for the Central Committee's delegation inside the country.
- 15. Tarbes and the surrounding area is the concentration point of the Spanish Communists in the Departments of southern France, and of some elements from Paris, border crossings into Spain being effected around Oloron-Sainte Marie. Individuals are able to cross the frontier more easily than when stolen stamps and papers, as well as documents, were used. The Spanish Government learned of such thefts and changed stamps and documents. As of mid-April the Communists had two specialists in France for documentation and stamps, who could produce forgeries indistinguishable from the genuine. Source stated that guerrillas currently being sent to Galicia have no difficulty in getting there.
- 16. Major stress is being placed by the PCE on guerrilla activities, according to source. Orders to send into Spain the greatest possible number of people, especially young men, have met with some resistance, and in several instances members who did not want to go into Spain have resigned from the Party and gone to Latin America. In order to keep intact Party organizations in the Departements of France, younger leaders are being replaced with older men who will not be ordered into Spain.
- 17. Source states that shipments of arms to Galicia have been made with the help of Portuguese Communists in smuggling operations around Oporto. A considerable number of automatic weapons, including pistols and machine guns, reportedly have reached Galicia.

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referred to the reported existence of a school in Rumania for the training of Spanish Communists coming from the USSR.

graphical information on TAGUENA. Now 32 or 33 years old, TAGUENA is a native of Madrid and has a diploma in "Exact Sciences." When the Spanish Civil War ended, he was President of the Local Committee of the Federation of University Students. TAGUENA began his political life as a member of the Communist Youth, and belonged to the Students' Bloc of the Revolutionary Opposition (Bloque Estudiantil de Oposicion Revolucionaria). He became affiliated with the Socialist Youth in the era of revolutionary radicalism of LARGO Caballero around 1934. An active radical, he was slightly wounded in the uprising of October 1934. His military career began when he became aide to the

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Italian commander of the Largo Caballero Battalion, Fernando DELLA ROSA, early in the Civil War. When DELLA ROSA died, TAGUEÑA was given the command. Soon afterwards, he commanded the 14th Division. When the Ebro campaign began, he was made a lieutenant colonel and given the command of the 15th Army Corps. He is considered to have been outstanding in the Republican Army for his military aptitude. Escaping to France at the end of the Civil War, TAGUEÑA lived there a short time before going to Russia, where all during World War II he had a command in the Soviet Army. From Russia, he went directly to Spain to take charge of the guerrillas in Levante.

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